

B R A

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay's Trivia.*
BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or compli-
cation of something woven together.
Listen where thou art fitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*
No longer shall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*
BRAID. *adj.* [To *bred*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive*.] An old word,
which seems to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braided*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

BRAIDS. *n. f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks,
which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the
yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and
are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crenels. Their use is,
when the sail is furled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may
the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. f.* [by *ægen*, Sax. *breyn*, Dutch.]
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which
sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum*
is that part of the *brain*, which possesses all the upper and fore-
part of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the
second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is
situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer
and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa*;
the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervosa*. *Chefelden.*

If I have my *brain* ta'en
out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

That man proportionally hath the largest *brain*, I did, I con-
fess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in
birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cran-
ia, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks;
but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken
for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their
fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their
brains, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A man is first a geometer in his *brain*, before he be such
in his hand. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and
brain to breed it in? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

TO BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains;
to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him 't' afternoon
to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shaksp. Tempst.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hot-headed; furious; as, *cere-
brosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought
to pass, that the church is now athamed of nothing more than
of fairs. *Hecker, b. v. § 20.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The *brainless* tripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing
the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Diseased in the under-
standing; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainick* raptures
Cannot disstate the goodness of a quarrel. *Troilus and Cressida.*

They were *brainick* men, who could neither endure the go-
vernment of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours
of their deliverance. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

BRA'INICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainick*.] Weakly; headily.
Why, worthy thence,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainickly* of things. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

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BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brainick*.] Indiscretion; giddy-
ness.

BRAIT. *n. f.* A term used by jewellers for a rough diamond. *D.*

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break*.
He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp
words, and *brake* out into this cholerick speech. *Kneller's Hist.*

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of bram-
bles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry
the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the
town. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 16c.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRAKE. *n. f.*
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Dict.*

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.
Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lie
hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where
they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben. Jonson's Discovery.*

BRAMBLE. *n. f.* [by *emlar*, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. This plant hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which are
placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the flower-cup
is divided into five parts, containing many stamens, or chives,
in the bosom of the flower; in the centre of which rises the
pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, consisting of many
protuberances, and full of juice. The species are: 1. The
common *bramble*, or blackberry bush. 2. The dewberry bush,
or lesser *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* bush, with
white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* bush, with a beautiful
striped leaf. 5. The raspberry bush, or hindberry. 6. The
raspberry bush, with white fruit. 7. The raspberry bush, with
late red fruit. 8. The raspberry bush, without thorns. 9. The
Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and se-
cond sorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks,
in most parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens.
The third sort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not
far from Oxford. The fourth sort is a variety of the common
bramble, differing therefrom only in having striped leaves. The
raspberry bush is also very common in divers woods, in the no-
thern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gar-
dens, for the sake of its fruit. All these plants are easily pro-
pagated by suckers, which they send from the roots in great
plenty. The best time to take them off, and transplant them,
is in October. *Milner.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.
The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser's Poet.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon
hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the
name of Rosalind. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrushes shrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay's Poet.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

BRAN. *n. f.* [from *brama*, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the re-
fuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of vic-
tuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloths;
for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sitting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that
came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among it, a
certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human
fragility. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [from *branca*, Fr.]
1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See
BOUGH.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap? *Shaksp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article;
section or subdivision. *Your*

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Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,
That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein. *Shaksp. Levi's Labour Lost.*

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our
hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian
piety does immediately depend. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended
in these general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves,
and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there
is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according
to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.
And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three
branches of the candlestick out of the one side, and three
branches of the candlestick out of the other side. *Exod. xxv. 32.*

His blood, which disparteth itself by the *branches* of veins,
may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh's Hist.*

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.
If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided,
then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks,
there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the
main stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh's History.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.
His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in
Somersetshire, took to wife the widow. *Carew's Survey.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.
Great Anthony! Spain's well-believing pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Crashaw.*

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
The *branches* of a bride are two pieces of bended iron, that
bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval be-
tween the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults; which arches
traversing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a
cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the
square, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

TO BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To spread in branches.
They were trained together in their childhoods, and there
rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose
but *branch* now. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking
forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body
of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the
Pyramid, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*,
and the spending of it, when it beginneth to *branch* by equal
degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 588.*

Plant it round with *thude*.
Of laurel, ever-green, and branching plain. *Mil. Agonist.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks unhorn a venerable wood;
Fresh was the grass beneath, and every tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into a long embrace. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.
The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines
that passes through the body of it, *branch* out on all sides, into
several different divisions. *Addison on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we
are considering, that would best instruct us when we should,
or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Lodge.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a
discourse.
I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation
upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spektator, N° 247.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.
The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 470.*

TO BRANCH. *v. a.*
1. To divide as into branches.
The spirit of things animate are all continued within them-
selves, and are *branched* in canals, as blood is; and the spirits
have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the
principal spirits do reside. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her head down raght,
The train whereof loofe far behind her stray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 9.*

BRANCHER. *n. f.* [from *branch*.]
1. One that shoots out into branches.
If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like
the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as
useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchers*, Fr.]
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the cires, the
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brancher, and the two sorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*
BRA'NCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *branchy*.] Fullness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]
1. Without shoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours to *branchless*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.
Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and un-
wieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. f.* [by *brand*, Saxon.]
1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.
Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Take it, the fad, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours
they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of
great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A sword, in old language. [*brandar*, Runick.]
They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, to late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 643.*

3. A thunderbolt.
The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming huris it. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note
him as infamous.
Clerks convicted should be burned in the hand, both because
they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they
might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of in-
famy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden's Macbeth.*

TO BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand,
or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for
an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with to foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Reus.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison's Cato.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by
branding him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. f.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common
goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

TO BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]
1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Distinguishing fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage.
He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purf'd the flaming shade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandish this fam'd sword. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flourish.
He, who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in
brandishing of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Lodge.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. f.* The name for a particular worm.
The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and
the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or burnt wine.] A
strong liquor distilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character.

Swift's Directions to the Postman.
BRA'NDY-WINE. The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and
thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wise man.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. f.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.
The payment of tithes in this kingdom, is subject to many
frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists
and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves pro-
testants. *Swift.*

TO BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to
squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be
no